

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

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No. 19

LAW OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT for the relief of Major General John Stark.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the War Department be, and he is hereby, directed to place upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, Major General John Stark, at the rate of sixty dollars a month, to commence on the sixteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pension aforesaid shall be paid at the Treasury of the United States; or in the same manner as invalid pensioners are paid who have heretofore been placed on the list of pensioners, at the option of said pensioner.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.
December 28, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of William Barton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register and receiver of the Land Office at Vincennes, be, and they are hereby, authorized to permit William Barton to withdraw his entry of the north-east quarter of section three, in township six south, of range twelve west, in said district, and to place the money by him paid on said entry, to his credit, on any purchase of public lands he may have made or shall make in the said district; provided it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said register and receiver, that the numbers on the corner designating the north-east quarter of thirty one, in township six south, of range twelve west, in said district, were so defaced or imperfectly made, as to have caused a mistake in his aforesaid entry.

December 28, 1818.

(Signed as above.)

United States & Spain.

The Secretary of State of the United States, to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States to Spain at Madrid.

(Continued from our last.)

After the repeated exhortations, warnings and offers of peace, through the summer and autumn of 1817, on the part of the U. States, had been answered only by the renewed outrages, and after a detachment of forty men under Lieut. Scott, accompanied by seven women, had been waylaid and murdered by the Indians, orders were given to Gen. Jackson, and an adequate force was placed at his disposal, to terminate the war. It was ascertained that the Spanish force in Florida was inadequate for the protection even of the Spanish territory itself, against this mingled horde of lawless Indians and Negroes; and although their devastations were committed within the limits of the United States, they immediately sought refuge within the Florida line, and there only were to be overtaken. The necessity of crossing the line was indispensable; for it was from beyond the line that the Indians made their murderous incursions within that of the U. States. It was there that they had their abode, and the territory belonged in fact to them, although within the borders of the Spanish jurisdiction. There it was that the American commander met the principal resistance from them; there it was that were found the still bleeding scalps of our citizens, freshly butchered by them; there it was that he released the only woman, who had been suffered to survive the massacre of the party under Lieutenant Scott. But it was not anticipated by this government that the commanding officers of Spain, in Florida, whose especial duty it was, in conformity to the solemn engagements contracted by their nation, to restrain, by force, those Indians from hostilities against the U. States, would be found encouraging them with supplies, for carrying on such hostilities. The officer in command, immediately before General Jackson, was, therefore, specially instructed to respect, as far as possible, the Spanish authority, wherever it was maintained, and copies of those orders were also furnished to General Jackson, upon his taking the command. In the course of his

pursuit, as he approached St. Marks, he was informed, direct from the Governor of Pensacola, that a party of the hostile Indians had threatened to seize that Fort, and that he apprehended the Spanish Garrison there was not in strength sufficient to defend it against them. This information was confirmed from other sources, and by the evidence produced upon the trial of Ambriester, it proved to have been exactly true. By all the laws of neutrality and of war, as well as of prudence and humanity, he was warranted in anticipating his enemy, by the amicable, and that being refused, by the forcible occupation of the fort. There will need no citations, from printed treatises on international law, to prove the correctness of this principle. It is engraven in adamant on the common sense of mankind; no writer upon the laws of nations ever pretended to contradict it; none of any reputation or authority ever omitted to assert it.

At Fort St. Marks, Alexander Arbuthnot, the British Indian trader from beyond the seas, the firebrand, by whose torch, this Negro Indian war against our borders had been rekindled, was found an inmate of the commandant's family; and it was also found that, by the commandant himself, councils of war had been permitted to be held within it, by the savage chiefs and warriors; that the Spanish store houses had been appropriated to their use; that it was an open market for cattle, known to have been robbed by them from citizens of the U. States, and which had been contracted for & purchased by the officers of the garrison. That information had been afforded from this post by Arbuthnot, to the enemy, of the strength and movements of the American army; that the date of the departure of express had been noted by the Spanish Commissary, and ammunition, munitions of war, and all necessary supplies furnished to the Indians.

The conduct of the Governor of Pensacola was not less marked by a disposition of enmity to the U. States, and by an utter disregard to the obligations of the treaty by which he was bound to restrain, by force, the Indians from hostilities against them. When called upon to vindicate the territorial rights and authority of Spain, by the destruction of the Negro fort, his predecessor had declared it to be not less annoying and pernicious to the Spanish subjects in Florida, than to the United States, but had pleaded his inability to subdue it. He himself had expressed his apprehensions that Fort St. Marks would be forcibly taken by the savages, from its Spanish garrison; yet at the same time, he refused the passage up the Esambia river, unless upon the payment of excessive duties, to provisions destined as supplies for the American army, which, by the detention of them, was subjected to the most distressing privations. He had permitted free ingress and egress at Pensacola, to the avowed savage enemies of the U. States. Supplies of ammunition, munitions of war and provisions had been received by them from thence. They had been received and sheltered there, from the pursuit of the American forces, and suffered again to sally thence, to enter upon the American territory and commit new murders. Finally, on the approach of Gen. Jackson to Pensacola, the Governor sent him a letter, denouncing his entry upon the territory of Florida, as a violent outrage upon the rights of Spain commanding him to depart and withdraw from the same, and threatening, in case of his non-compliance, to employ force to expel him.

It became, therefore, in the opinion of Gen. Jackson, indispensably necessary to take from the Governor of Pensacola the means of carrying his threat into execution. Before the forces under his command, the savage enemies of his country had disappeared. But he knew that the moment those forces should be disbanded, if sheltered by Spanish fortresses, if furnished with ammunition and supplies by Spanish officers, and if aided and supported by the instigation of Spanish encouragement, as he had every reason to expect they would be, they would re-appear, and fired, in addition to their ordinary ferociousness, with revenge for the chastisement they had so recently received, would again rush with the war hatchet and scalping knife, into the borders of the United States, and make ever foot step with the blood of their defenceless citizens. So far as all the native resources of the savage extended, the war was at an end, and General Jackson was about to restore to their families and their homes, the brave volunteers who had followed his standard, and who had constituted the principal part of his force. This could be done with safety, leaving the regular portion of his troops to garrison his line of

forts, and two small detachments of volunteer cavalry, to scour the country round Pensacola, and sweep on the lurking remnant of savages, who had been scattered and dispersed, before him. This was sufficient to keep in check the remnant of the banditti against whom he had marched, so long as they should be destitute of other aid and support. It was, in his judgment, not sufficient, if they should be suffered to rally their numbers under the protection of Spanish forts, and to derive new strength from the impotence or the ill will against the U. States of the Spanish authorities.

He took possession, therefore, of Pensacola and the fort of Barrancas, as he had done of St. Marks, not in a spirit of hostility to Spain, but as a necessary measure of self defence; giving notice that they should be restored, whenever Spain should place commanders and a force there, able and willing to fulfil the engagements of Spain towards the United States, of restraining, by force, the Florida Indians from hostilities against their citizens. The President of the United States, to give a signal manifestation of his confidence in the disposition of the King of Spain, to perform with good faith this indispensable engagement, and to demonstrate to the world that neither the desire of conquest nor hostility to Spain, had any influence in the councils of the United States, has directed the unconditional restoration to any Spanish officer duly authorized to receive them, of Pensacola and the Barancas, and that of St. Marks, to any Spanish force adequate for its defence against the attack of the savages. But the President will neither inflict punishment, nor pass censure upon general Jackson for that conduct, the motives of which were founded in the purest patriotism, of the necessity for which he had the most immediate and effectual means of forming a judgment, and the vindication of which is written in every page of the law of nations, as well as in the first law of nature, self-defence. He thinks it, on the contrary due to the justice, which the United States have a right to claim from Spain; and you are accordingly instructed to demand of the Spanish government, that enquiry shall be instituted into the conduct of Don Jose Mazot, governor of Pensacola, and of Don Francisco C. Luengo, commandant of St. Marks, and a suitable punishment inflicted upon them for having in defiance and violation of the engagements of Spain with the United States, aided and assisted these hordes of savages, in those very hostilities against the United States, which it was their official duty to restrain. This enquiry is due to the character of those officers themselves, and to the honor of the Spanish government. The obligation of Spain to restrain, by force, the Indians of Florida from hostilities against the United States and their citizens, is explicit, is positive, is unqualified. The fact, that for a series of years they have received shelter, assistance, supplies and protection, in the practice of such hostilities from the Spanish commanders in Florida, is clear and unequivocal. If, as the commanders both of Pensacola and St. Marks have alleged, this has been the result of their weakness, rather than of their will, if they have assisted the Indians against the United States to avert their hostilities from the province, which they had not sufficient force to defend against them, it may serve, in some measure, to exculpate, individually, those officers, but it must carry demonstration irresistible to the Spanish government that the right of the United States can as little compound with impotence as with perfidy, and that Spain must immediately make her election, either to place a force in Florida adequate at once to the protection of her territory and to the fulfillment of her engagements, or cede to the United States a province, of which she retains nothing but a nominal possession; but which is, in fact, a derelict open to the occupancy of every enemy civilized or savage, of the United States, and serving no other earthly purpose, than as a post of annoyance to them.

That the purposes, as well of the Negro Indian banditti, with whom we have been contending, as of the British invaders of Florida who first assembled and employed them, and of the British intruding and pretending traders, since the peace, who have instigated and betrayed them to destruction, have been not less hostile to Spain than to the United States, the proofs contained in the documents herewith enclosed are conclusive. Mr. Pizarro's note of 29th of August, speaks of his Catholic Majesty's profound indignation at the "sanguinary execution, on Spanish soil, of the subjects of powers in amity with the King"—meaning Arbuthnot and Ambriester. Let Mr. Pizarro's successor take the trouble of reading the enclosed documents, and he

will discover who Arbuthnot and Ambriester were, and what were their purposes: That Arbuthnot was only the successor of Nichols, and Ambriester the agent of Woodbine, and the subaltern of McGregor. Mr. Pizarro qualifies Gen. Jackson's necessary pursuit of a defeated savage enemy beyond Spanish Florida line, as a *shameful invasion of his Majesty's territory*—yet, that territory was the territory of the savage enemy, and that Spain was bound to restrain them, by force, from hostilities against the United States—and it was the failure of Spain to fulfil this engagement, which had made it necessary for general Jackson to pursue the savage across the line. What then was the character of Nichols' invasion of His Majesty's profound indignation at that? Mr. Pizarro says, his Majesty's forts and places have been violently seized on by general Jackson. Had they not been seized on, may had not the principal of his forts been blown up by Nichols, and a British fort on the same Spanish territory been erected during the war, and left standing as a Negro fort, in defiance of Spanish authority, after the peace? Where was His Majesty's profound indignation at that? Has His Majesty suspended formally all negotiation with the sovereign of colonel Nichols, for the shameful invasion of his territory, without color of provocation, without pretence of necessity, without shadow or even avowal of a pretext? Has His Majesty given solemn warning to the British government, that these were incidents of transcendent moment capable of producing an essential and thorough change in the political relations of the two countries?—Nichols and Woodbine, in their invitations and promises to the laves to runaway from their masters and join them, did not confine them to the slaves of the United States—they received with as hearty a welcome, and employed with equal readiness, the fugitives from their masters in Florida, as those from Georgia. Against this special injury, the governor of Pensacola did earnestly remonstrate with the British admiral Cockburn (see document marked XXV.) but against the *shameful invasion of the territory*—against the seizure of the forts and places—against the blowing up of the Barancas, & the erection and maintenance under British banners, of the Negro fort on Spanish soil—against the negotiation by a British officer in the midst of peace, of pretended treaties, offensive and defensive, and of navigation and commerce upon Spanish territory, between Great Britain and Spanish Indians, whom Spain was bound to control and restrain—if a whisper of expostulation was ever wafted from Madrid to London, it was not loud enough to be heard across the Atlantic, nor energetic enough to transpire beyond the palaces from which it is used, and to which it was borne.

The connection between Arbuthnot and Nichols, and between Ambriester and Woodbine and McGregor, is established beyond all question, by the evidence produced at the trials before the court martial. I have already remarked to you on the very extraordinary circumstance, that a British trader from beyond the seas should be permitted, by the Spanish authorities, to trade with the Indians of Florida. From his letter to Hambly, dated 3d May, 1817, (see the documents marked C. in the proceedings of the court martial.) it appears that his trading was but a pretence; that his principal object was to act as the agent of the Indians of Florida, and outlaws from the Creeks, to obtain aid of the British government against the United States. He expressly tells Hambly there, that the chief of those outlaws was the principal cause of his, Arbuthnot's, being in the country, and that he had come with answer from Earl Bathurst, delivered to him by Governor Cameron, of New Providence, to certain Indian talks, in which this aid of the British government had been solicited. Hambly himself, had been left by Nichols, as the agent between the Indians and the British government; but having found that Nichols had failed in his attempt to prevail upon the British government to pursue this clandestine war, in the midst of peace; and that they were not prepared to support his presence, that half a dozen outlawed fugitives from the Creeks were the Creek nation—when Arbuthnot, the incendiary, came, and was instigating them, by promises of support from Great Britain, to commence their murderous incursions into the U. States; Hambly, at the request of the Creeks themselves, wrote to him, warning him to withdraw from among that band of outlaws, and giving him a solemn foreboding of the doom

(Continued to the last page.)

WASHINGTON, N. C. JAN. 22, 1819.

Mr. McWILLIAMS,

Having planted thirty acres of old and poor land in Cotton the last year, most of which was prepared and planted in the manner which I saw recommended in the American Recorder of the 27th February 1818. I publish the result with hope that some of the planters of the neighborhood will try the experiment with equal success and prove to themselves and others, the value of the country they now live in, and prevent many from being led to remove by the exaggerated tales or their golden dreams about the Alabama Country.

I gathered off the above mentioned thirty acres 23,164 pounds merchantable seed cotton, and expect yet to gather of stained or inferior Cotton from one to two thousand pounds more. Now if the produce of each acre cultivated by me, is equal to an average crop in Georgia or Alabama, and I believe it is, will it not be better to expend the money it would cost to remove, in manuring and liming Lands they own here?

The sum which each man must sacrifice by the sale of his property and spend in removing, will more than manure and lime double the land they can tend in one year, and thereby avoid all the risk, trouble and expence of removing and building.

J. G. BLOUNT.

RALEIGH, January 15.

The Supreme Court adjourned yesterday.

The following Gentlemen were licensed at this Term.

In the Superior Court, Edwd. Hall, Jesse Person, Richard D. Spaight, Love, and John Frazier.

In the County Courts, Mark Henderson, Lawson Alexander, Mendenhall, W. W. Rodman and I Woodward.

COUNTERFEITERS.*

At Fayetteville, on Monday week, a man by the name of Jeremiah Fields, was detected in and committed to jail for passing counterfeit Bank notes on the State Bank of this State. The deception was an ingenious alteration of the three dollar bills of the Fayetteville Branch and the principal Bank into 50 dollar notes, by pasting over the figure 3, on the genuine bill, the figure 50, taken from a Treasury due bill of this State of fifty cents, and which, from the neatness of the execution, requires a nice observer to discover the fraud. Fields not long since, was employed by the Cape Fear Navigation Company to work on the Canal, but not satisfied with the slow profits arising from canaling, attempted to pass off some of his new emission on the State Bank at that place, in which he was detected by the scrupulous eye of the Cashier (D. MacRae, Esq.) On the examination of Fields several other counterfeit bills were found in his possession, of the same kind and one \$20 bill, a counterfeit, on the Elkton Bank of Maryland.

The return of the memorable eighth of January was celebrated, on Friday inst. by a very handsome Military Ball, given at the Marine Barracks, by the officers of that corps at present in garrison, to a large party of Citizens, Resident Members of the Government, Members of Congress, Foreign Ministers, and Visitors of the city.

Nat. Int.

Commodore HULL, and Capt. G. C. READ, of the sloop of war Hornet, just returned from the Baltic, are at present at the seat of government.

1b.

The Vice-President has taken his seat as President of the Senate.

1b.

The troops destined to take possession of Pensacola, had not sailed from Havana Dec. 18. The Havana government paper contains the President's Message on the opening of Congress, with the omission of all that relates to Spanish affairs.

1b.

WASHINGTON, January 14.

After a Debate, yesterday, in the SENATE, the resolution moved by Mr. Dickinson, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, to establish a uniform mode of election (by districts) of Representatives to Congress and Electors of President and Vice President, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a majority of 28 to 11. This vote we presume, ensures its passage, in that body, by the constitutional majority of two thirds of all the members present. We hope, the period being so auspicious to a disengaged view of this question, that it may be candidly discussed elsewhere.

In the Senate, the same sanction from the other branch of the Legislature, and from the States, as it has received from the Senate. We have always been of the opinion that such an amendment was important to equalize the rights of the people and the influence of the States in the general government. The more immediately, too, the will of the people is collected, in their respective districts, the more surely, it appears to us, are the doors of promotion to the Executive chair guarded against the fraud of cabals, the intrigues of low ambition, and the more less baneful bargains of those who make a merchandise of political influence.

1b.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.

On motion of Mr. Eichelberger, of the first Branch of the City Council of Baltimore, on Tuesday, a resolution passed both branches, authorizing "the Mayor and the Presidents of the said Branches, to employ Mr. Rembrandt Peale to execute, from the best likeness that can be obtained, a portrait of our late gallant and distinguished fellow citizen, Commodore Joshua Barney, to be placed in the chamber of the first Branch, as a testimony of respect for his memory, and gratitude for his patriotic services."

Franklin fund, for the use of Young Mechanics in the City of Philadelphia.

We lately observed a statement of the increase of this fund in some of the Boston papers, with a request, that we would ascertain and publish the state of the fund in this city.

The manner which the Legacy, creating this fund, is directed by Dr. Franklin to be disposed of, every reader, we presume, is acquainted with. Our City Corporation received it on the 26th May, 1791, from the Executors of Dr. Franklin. The sum then received was 4444 dollars, 44 cents; on the 1st January, 1819, it amounted, principal and interest, to 15,774 dollars, 28 cents.

Frank Gaz.

We recollect no Session of Congress which has been more distinguished for important reports from the Heads of Departments, and other state papers, than the present. Another was yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives from the War Department, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last session, respecting the prosecution of internal improvements, by means within the control of that Department. As that report will be placed before the public in due time, we shall not now speak of the tenor of the merits of it; but shall advert to one or two interesting facts, which a consultation of the documents transmitted with it have disclosed to us, respecting the roads or military ways now in progress of execution, under the authority of the War Department.

Of that from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor, our readers are already apprized of the progress, by publications in the newspapers.

Of the road from Columbia, in the state of Tennessee, to Madisonville, alluded to in a Debate in the House of Representatives the other day, fifty miles have been completed, by the troops, on the lower part of the road, making many causeways and bridges of the most durable materials; and, at the other end, about forty miles have been made south of the Tennessee river, making, in like manner, many bridges and causeways. The most laborious part of the road, it is added, has been completed, and done in the best manner.

The military way on the northwestern frontier, from Detroit to the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake, has progressed as far as Eight Mile Creek, that is, within eight miles of the Rapids, making in all a distance of seventy miles. Of this road, the report of the commanding general says it is an excellent one, being eighty feet wide, the low places on it being all causewayed, and bridges built where necessary. The number of causeways on it exceeds sixty, and the bridges are of considerable length; that on which the troops are now employed being 450 feet in length, constructed of timber in the most durable manner.

These are the only military roads which have been commenced.

These improvements, besides saving to the United States much of the expence of transportation, are of great importance to the community generally. For our part, we should have no objection to enlarging rather than reducing our Military Peace establishment, if it be always so usefully employed.

Nat. Int.

TRIAL OF THE PIRATES.

On Monday last, before the Circuit Court of the United States, present, Hon. Judge Story and Davis, came on the Trial of John Williams, Francis Frederick, John P. Roge, Niles Peterson and Nathaniel White, who have been charged with Piracy and Murder, in five several indictments, on board the Schooner Plattsburg, of Baltimore, which sailed from that port for Smyrna, in July 1816. They were tried upon the indictment for the murder of Thomas Baynard—the supercargo of that vessel. The prosecution was managed by George Blake, Esq. the United States Attorney; and the prisoners were defended by S. L. Knapp and Stephen Hooper, Esqrs. The testimony exhibited a most diabolical and complete case of Piracy and Murder, unequalled, we venture to say, in the records of jurisprudence. The prisoners adduced no witnesses, relying entirely upon any defects in the government's evidence, and upon the hope of invalidating the testimony of the two principal witnesses brought forth by the United States, to wit—the second mate and steward of the vessel. The Jury returned their verdict of Guilty, on Tuesday afternoon, against the four first named above, and Not Guilty as to White. The Judge in a most solemn and impressive manner proceeded to deliver the sentence, which was, that they should be executed agreeably to the law, on Thursday the 21st of January.

White still remains in custody and is to be tried on several other indictments.

Boston Gaz.

An extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, received in Baltimore, says, "I am happy to hear, from good authority, that the long and disagreeable misunderstanding between Gen. Jackson and Gen. Adair, has been finally and amicably adjusted, through the interference of Gen. Shelby. Every Kentuckian ought to rejoice at this event."

The Mississippi Republican states that the suit of Gen. Adair against Gen. Wilkinson, for false imprisonment, in the Superior Court, held at Natchez, came to trial on the 25th ult. "The examination of the testimony lasted one day, and the argument of the counsel took up the next. The jury retired last night to determine on the verdict that should be rendered; & this morning found for Gen Adair damages of \$2,500."

It will be recollected that during the period of what is termed the Burr conspiracy, Gen. Adair arriving in New Orleans, was immediately arrested by the order of Gen. Wilkinson, the then commander of our army, and shipped to a city in the Atlantic states. After Gen. Adair had asked of Gen. Wilkinson honorable satisfaction for his conduct and had been refused, Gen. A. then appealed to the laws, and the above has been the result of their decision.

A respectable gentleman who moved from this county and is now living near Fort Dale (Alabama Territory) has requested us to state, for the information of emigrants, that corn can be had in that settlement at three dollars per bushel, and pork at twelve & a 1/2 dollar per hundred.

Geo. Journal.

A late French Paper contains the following paragraph:—"A peasant of Dalmatville, in the department of Luzer, while digging in a field lately, discovered the remains of a vase which contained from six to eight thousand copper coins the size of a franc, having the heads of all the Roman Emperors, from Commodus to Constantine. It is therefore fifteen hundred years that this treasure has remained in the earth. It is valuable only to antiquaries."

From the Raleigh Register.

Abstract of the CONSTITUTION and PROCEEDINGS of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. CAROLINA, 1818.

The attention of the Society shall be confined to Agriculture and Rural affairs. The officers are a President, a first and second Vice President, five Curators, a Secretary and Treasurer. The Governor of the State is ex-officio President, the other officers are elected at the annual meeting on the first Monday of December; at the semi-annual meeting, on the first Monday of June vacancies may be filled.

Eight Members with the President or one of the Vice Presidents form a quorum, or in case of their absence eight members may choose a Vice-President, pro tem. The President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents may by advertisement in the newspapers of Raleigh, call special meetings.

The Curators are to have charge of all the property of the Society (except the money in the Treasury, and the Secretary's books and papers) to take measures to form a Cabinet of Natural History, to collect a Library of Agricultural books, to procure experiments to be made with substances deemed manures to collect models of the implements of husbandry, to propose premiums to the Society, and to examine and report on the merits of claims for premiums.

To defray the expences of premiums, books, implements, &c. each Member

shall pay to the Treasurer three dollars annually, on or before the first Monday of December. The first payment became due immediately on the organization of the Society, and has been paid by as many as had an opportunity to do so. The payment of twenty dollars at one time exempts the member from any future contribution. Members more than two years in arrears will be considered as having withdrawn from the Society.

Five members are chosen at the annual meeting in December, a committee to correspond with other Societies and individuals, and to adjust the accounts of the Society.

New Members shall be elected by ballot, and they shall be notified of their appointment by the Secretary.

The Society will endeavor to establish subordinate Societies in the several counties of the State.

The Constitution can only be altered at the December meeting, and by the votes of two thirds of the members present.

The present officers of the Society are, John Branch, President, James McComb and John B. Baker, Vice-Presidents; Calvin Jones, Archibald D. Murphey, Robert H. Helme, Thomas Henderson and John A. Ramsay, Curators; Wm. Norwood, Alfred Moore, J. B. Skinner, George W. Jeffreys and John M. Walker, corresponding committee; Joseph Gales, Secretary and William Boylan, Treasurer.

The list of original members is very respectable, a majority of whom were Members of the Legislature. A number of other gentlemen in different parts of the State, were elected, and the following, residing beyond the limits of the State, were elected honorary members, to wit: Saml. L. Mitchell, of New York, Richard Peters and James Mease, of Pennsylvania, George Washington Parke Custis, of the District of Columbia, John Taylor, of Caroline County, Virginia, and John Singleton, of South Carolina. A list of all the members will be published when rendered as complete as expected.

Premiums were offered for—1. The discovery of a valuable Quarry of Gypsum. 2. The best plan of a Constitution for the Society. 3. The largest and best Ox. 4. The most valuable Meadow. 5. The largest quantity of Good Cheese made at one dairy. 6. The best 20 acres of Corn made on redeemed land shewing the best Culture and Improvement. 7. Ditto of Wheat. 8. Ditto of Cotton. 9. The best 20 yards of Carpeting. 10. The best Barn in the year 1823. 11. The best Pathological account of the "Cattle Distemper" and a successful method of preventing and curing it. The Premiums were chiefly Cups and Medals of moderate value. The object of the Society appears to be, to make the rewards honorary, rather than pecuniary. Cups were deemed proper as they were useful at the festive board, could be shown without ostentation, and brought the beneficent objects of the Society into view at a time when liberal feelings usually abound. These Premiums will soon be proposed in Advertisement, and a detailed account given of what will be required in the performance and in the evidence.

By a Resolution of the Society the Curators were individually required and the members of the Society were severally requested to procure, as far as practicable, and publish such information relative to the objects for which Premiums were offered, as in their opinion would be useful to those who compete for them.

Donations of Books for the Library, of Models, Minerals, Earths, and Fossils, to the Cabinet will be thankfully received, carefully preserved, and an acknowledgment of their receipt annually published.

Candidates for admission into the Society must have their names presented at the next June meeting, or the following one in December. It is desirable to have a number of Intelligent Farmers from every county in the State.

To encourage the publication of an agricultural Magazine, it was resolved that the transactions and papers of the Society be published in one, if undertaken by Dr. Jones, and that the members individually endeavor to promote its circulation. If understood such a work will be published.

The next meeting will be on the first Monday of June, the time of meeting of the Supreme Court.

Port of Washington.

ENTERED.

16 Sloop Morning Star, Gray, N Port R.
18 Sloop Union, Lee,
Schr. Roxana, Holbrook, Boston
20 Schr. Carpenter's Son, Hubble, N York
22 Schr. Salome, Gibbs, Wilmington, N

CLEARED.

16 Schr. Cash, Keith, N York
Schr. Federalist, Hopkins, West Ind
19 Schr. Superior, Killey, N York
Schr. Patty Holland, Neils, Gaudsford

Auction.

ON Saturday, 23d inst. at 10 o'clock, at the Store adjoining Mr. A. P. Neale, will be sold without any kind of reserve, a very handsome assortment of Dry Goods, just opened from New York; consisting of Calicoes, Shawls, Linens, Vestings, Silks, &c. Terms Cash, on delivery of the Goods. Ladies who wish to attend, are informed that a private Room will be fitted with seats and kept entirely for their use.

D. KING & Co. Auctioneers.
January 22, 1819—1w

Notice.

THE subscriber having completed his engagement, returns thanks to those persons that have patronised his School. From the solicitations of several gentlemen of respectable standing, he is again induced to offer his services as a Teacher to the inhabitants of Washington and its vicinity. He hopes to merit and meet a share of the public patronage—Persons unacquainted with his competency in discharging the duties incumbent, will please call upon Mr. E. Quinn, S. Owens, and others that were present at the examination a few days since. The School will commence on the 3d Monday in February next.

ABRAHAM SCALES.

N. B. Those persons indebted to me for the last quarter, will please to settle immediately, as I have to leave this place for a few days.

A. S.

Jan. 22, 1819—Sw 192

Turnpike Road.

G. L. STEWART, Thomas Walker, E. H. Potter, S. J. Baker, John Clark, Samuel Clark, Daniel Campbell and John Davis, having been appointed by an act of the General Assembly passed at the Session of 1818, to receive subscriptions for the purpose of opening and making a Turnpike Road from the town of Plymouth in Washington county to some point on Pungo River in Hyde county. They do hereby give Notice that Books will be opened on the 25th inst. pursuant to the said act under the direction of the persons above named, and will be continued open until the first day of March next, and longer if necessary, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to said road. One dollar on each share will be required in advance at the time of subscribing. It is contemplated to let out the making of the Road in such way as to afford to Stockholders, who may choose to do so, an opportunity of undertaking so much thereof as will amount to their subscriptions. January 18, 1819—3w 191

Advertisement.

INTENDING shortly to leave this State, I wish all persons having any unsettled business with me to have it immediately prepared for adjustment; and in my absence from Greenville, to call on Mr. Joel Dickinson for settlement.

I wish to sell the following property which may be had on reasonable terms if promptly applied for, viz: Two Houses and parts of Lots in Greenville, one now occupied by Mr. James Rogers, and the other by Mrs. Eliza Stokes. Two other vacant or unimproved Lots, well situated for building in a handsome part of the town. One tract of Land now occupied and lately owned by James Hancock, jun. of this county. One other piece of Land of small extent, adjoining Gideon Pettit and others of this county—and one other moiety of a piece of Land on Chocowiny Creek, the half of which belonged, when I bought, to John Salter, esq. late of this county.

I also wish to sell two Houses and Lots in Washington, before advertised; and four hundred acres Land on the road from Washington to Newbern, 8 miles from the first place.

I have also for sale a good Flat and sails for the up river business—and a valuable Horse generally known by the name of Tecumseh, which may be seen at Greenville.

I have \$300 of Washington Bridge Stock, which I would like to dispose of.

F. GORHAM.

Jan. 20, 1819—3w 191

For Sale.

A large CANOE, in excellent order. Apply to THE PRINTER.
Jan. 20, 1819. (F 191)

For Mobile.

THE Sloop REPUBLICAN will sail from this to the town of Mobile, on or about the 1st day of February next, provided no accident happens to her on her present voyage. Should she not be here in time, a good vessel will be procured in her place for that purpose. For Passage only, having her freight all engaged—Apply to

D. KING.

Jan. 1, 1819.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "An Act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama Territory, shall be held as follows: viz:

At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March next, for the sale of

Township No. 12 in range 18 19 20
17 & 18 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
18 17 18 19
17 19 20
19 10 11 16 17 18
20 10

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in April next, for the sale of

Townships No. 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20
in range 4
17 18 19 20 3
17 18 2
17 1

At Cahaba, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Township No. 12 in ranges 9 10
7 7 8 9 10 11
6 7 8 9 10 11
5 10 & 11

except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range, and continue three weeks, and no longer.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 24th of November, 1818,

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office. Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U. S. States, will publish the above once a week till the 1st of May next. 1M 191

Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed his Shop next door to Capt. Gallagher's Tavern and opposite the store formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Demill, where he will constantly attend, unless upon professional duty. Those who have open accounts with him, are requested to close them by Note or Cash, otherwise judgments will be taken indiscriminately against those who disregard the condition above solicited.

J. W. GUTHRIE.

Jan. 1, 1819. (F 188)

A DIVIDEND of four and eighty eight hundredths per cent, on the Capital Stock of the Washington Toll Bridge Company, has been declared for the half year ending the 31st ult. and will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on application to the Subscriber.

RICHARD CRIST, Sec'y & Treas'r.
January 8, 1819—3w 189

MILLINERY.

MRS. SPELLINGS respectfully informs the Ladies of Washington and its vicinity, that she has established her MILLINERY at the Store heretofore occupied by Mr. P. Demill, where she will be happy to furnish every article in her line:

Bonnets of Silk & Straw will be constantly supplied or made to any pattern—Also, CAPS, MANTLES and ELISSES, at the shortest notice. She flatters herself in being able to give entire satisfaction, having acquired a competent knowledge of her business.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from hunting on my lands, with either dog or gun, or in any wise trespassing thereon—as I am determined to prosecute all who may hereafter be found so offending.

GEORGE FARRIS.

Beaufort county, Jan. 8, 1819—3w 189

A Stray Mare

CAME to my house about the 5th Sep. last and still remains in my possession. Her colour is a dark bay—She is about twelve hands high, apparently 10 or 12 years old; has a black main and tail, and a little white about her right foot. The owner is desired to come, pay charges and take her away.

JESSE GODLEY.

Chocowiny, 9th Dec. 1818. 4w 189

Advertisement.

THE subscriber being disposed to remove to the Mississippi State shortly, informs the public that he no longer continues the business of Shoe and Boot Making in this place, but that it will be continued under the firm of Messrs. Keen & Rew, who in his opinion are not only competent, but perfectly disposed to do all persons ample justice who may favor them with their custom. He requests those indebted to him, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him are requested to arrange them for settlement and present them. He also offers for sale his lands in Pitt county, lying on Grindall creek, on the upper road that leads from Washington to Tarborough about ten miles from Greenville; there is about 150,000 corn hills in cultivation. On the land is an apple orchard, sufficient to produce 5 bbls. of Brandy, and a peach orchard sufficient to make 2 bbls. of do. This tract is not inferior to any on the creek—A further description will be given to any person desirous of purchasing on application to

GEO. BOWERS.

P. S. Young Negroes will be taken in payment.

Washington, Jan. 7, 1819—4w 189

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office, Washington, N. C. January 1, 1819

James Butler, John Y. Bonner, Mira Bonner, Richard Bonner, George Bowers, John Battison.

Miles Chancey, Simeon Cruthers, William Clark, John Cox, Samuel Carey, Geo. H. Congleton 3, John Clum, Samuel Collins.

Robert Davison 2, Nemiah Diveon.

Samuel B. Everts, James Eborn.

Corham & Jones 2, Widow Gardner, Rachel Ginn.

Thomas Hagthorpe 2, Mansfield Hill, John Hopkins 3, Colleen Hudnour, Jane Hodges.

Thomas Johnson, Hinton James, James Jasper, Samuel James, Walter Jones.

Edah Lanair, William Larrasy 2, Henry Lowndes, Samuel Lawton.

Sally Magimsey 2, Moses Mordecai, Hern Martion.

Wallace Nelson 2, Capt. Neal.

Mrs. Ovis, Owen Owens.

Betsy Price, Solomon Pains, Francis Rider, John H. Read.

Rebecca Spruil, Jesse Swanner, Hose Smith, Windfield P. Shute, Scott Spears.

Thomas Vickery.

Agnes Williams, Beth Wilson, Jordan Walker, Dorcas Wallace, Penelope White 2, Mary Williams, Charles Wallis, James Wallace, George Wilson.

JAMES AVANT, P. M.

751—3w 189

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the Territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz: At St. Louis, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days for the sale of lands in the district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding westerly.

At the Seat of Justice for Howard County, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be received by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

1 April—156

North-Carolina Stages.



NEW LINES.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public, that he in conjunction with Capt. Wm. Scott of Raleigh, has established a

NEW LINE OF STAGES

from this place through to Raleigh; to run through in two days, twice a week—Leave Mr. Lewis-Leroy's Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh (by way of Tarborough) on Sunday and Wednesdays by 7 P. M.—Leave Raleigh on Saturdays and Tuesdays at 4 A. M. and arrive at Washington on Sundays and Wednesdays by 4 P. M.

ALSO,

A REGULAR

LINE OF STAGES

In conjunction with the Edenton and Plymouth Steam Boat; runs twice a week between Plymouth and Newbern—Leaves Plymouth on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M. and arrives at Newbern (through this place) on Mondays and Thursdays by 9 A. M.—Leaves Newbern at 12, same days, and arrives at Plymouth by 4 P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

These Lines are supplied with active Horses, careful Drivers, good Public Houses, Smooth Roads, and are driven in day time—with such accommodations the Proprietors hope to render comfortable all who travel these routes. The Tarborough Rout commences on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1819.

D. KING.

Washington, Dec. 30, 1818. (F 189)

The Editors of the Charleston Times; Norfolk Herald; Baltimore Patriot, (for the City); Petersburg Intelligencer; and (L. & T's) N. Y. Gazette, will please publish the above once a week for three months, and send their accounts to this Office for collection.

Was committed

TO the jail of this county on the 31st ult. a negro man named

LEVI.

He is about 30 years old; 6 feet high; thin built; dark complexioned; & says he belongs to the Cape Fear Navigation Company. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

A. GRIST, Shf.

January 8 1819—(F 189)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provisions for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz:

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of

Townships No. 26 to 52 inclusive and tract 1 town skip 53

49 to 52 and 20

48 to 52 21 22 23

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 48 to 53 inclusive in range 24 & 25

48 to 50 26 & 27

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive in ranges 11 & 12

51 to 56 13

53 to 56 14 & 15

excepting the land which have been, or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

July 22—1 May.

(Concluded from the first page.)

that awaited him, from the hand of justice if he persevered in the course that he had pursued. Arbuthnot, nevertheless, persisted; and while he was deluding the wretched Indians with the promise of support from England, he was writing letters for them to the British minister in the United States, to Governor Cameron of New Providence, to Col. Nicholls; to be laid before the British government; and even to the Spanish governor of St. Augustine, & the governor general of the Havana, soliciting in all quarters aid and support, arms and ammunition, for the Indians, against the United States; bewailing the destruction of the Negro fort, and charging the British government with having drawn the Indians into war with the United States, and deserting them after the peace.

You will remark among the papers produced on his trial, a power of attorney, dated 17th June, 1817, given him by twelve Indians, partly of Florida, and partly of the fugitive outlaws from the United States. He states that this power, and his instructions, were, to memorialize to the British government, and the governor general of the Havana. These papers are not only substantially proved, as of his hand writing, on the trial, but in the daily newspapers of London, of the 25th & 24th of August last, his letter to Nicholls is published (somewhat garbled) with a copy of Hambly's above-mentioned letter to him and a reference to this Indian power of attorney to him approved by the Commandant of St. Marks, P. C. Luengo—Another of the papers is a letter, written in the name of the same chiefs, by Arbuthnot, to the governor general of the Havana, asking of him permission for Arbuthnot to establish a warehouse on the Appalachicola; bitterly and falsely complaining that the Americans had made settlements on their lands within the Spanish lines, and calling upon the governor general to give orders to displace them and send them back to their own country. In this letter they assign, as a reason for asking this license for Arbuthnot, the want of a person to put in writings for them their talks, of grievances against the Americans. And they add, "the commander of the fort of St. Marks has heard all our talks and complaints. He approves of what we have done, and what we are doing; and it is by his recommendation that we have thus presumed to address your excellency." You will find these papers in the printed newspaper enclosed, and in the proceedings of the court martial, and will point them out to the Spanish government, not only decisive proofs of the unexampled compliances of the Spanish officers in Florida, to foreign intrusive agents and instigators of Indian hostilities against the United States, but as placing beyond a doubt, that participation of this hostile spirit in the commandant of St. Marks, which General Jackson so justly complains of; and of which we have so well founded a right to demand the punishment.—Here is the commandant of a Spanish fort, bound by the sacred engagement of a treaty to restrain, by force, the Indians within his command from committing hostilities against the U. States, conspiring with those same Indians, and deliberately giving his written approbation to their appointment of a for signer, a British subject, as their agent, to solicit assistance and supplies from the governor general of the Havana, and from the British government, for carrying on these same hostilities.

Let us come to the case of Ambrister—He was taken in arms; leading and commanding the Indians in the war against the American troops; and to that charge upon his trial, pleading guilty. But the primary object of his coming there, was still more hostile to Spain, than to the U. States. You find that he told three of the witnesses, who testified at his trial, that he had come to this country upon Mr. Woodbine's business at Tampa Bay—to see the Negroes righted; and one of them, that he had a commission in the Patriot army, under McGregor; and that he had expected a captaincy. And what was the intended business of McGregor and Woodbine at Tampa Bay? It was the conquest of Florida from Spain, by the use of those very Indians and Negroes whom the commandant of St. Marks was so ready to aid and support in war against the U. States. The chain of proof that establishes this facts contained in the documents communicated by the President to Congress at their last session, relating to the occupation of Amelia Island by McGregor. From these documents you will find, that while McGregor was there, Woodbine went from New Providence, in a schooner of his own, to join him: That he arrived at Amelia Island just as McGregor, abandoning the companions of his achievement there, was leaving it: That McGregor, quitting the vessel in which he had embarked at Amelia, went on board that of Woodbine, and returned with him to New Providence: That Woodbine had persuaded him they could yet accomplish the conquest of Florida, with soldiers to be recruited at New

san, from the corps of Colonial Marines, which had served under Nicholls during the late war with the United States which corps had been lately disbanded; and with Negroes to be found at Tampa Bay, and 1500 Indians, already then engaged to Woodbine, who pretended that they had made a grant of all their lands there to him. Among the papers, the originals of which are in our possession, in McGregor's own hand writing, instructions for sailing into Tampa Bay, with the ascription that he calculated to be there by the last of April or first of May, of the present year; a letter dated 27th December last, to one of his acquaintances in this country, disclosing the same intention; and the extract of a proclamation which was to have been issued at Tampa Bay to the inhabitants of Florida, by the person charged with making the settlement there, before his arrival, announcing his approach for the purpose of liberating them from the despotism of Spain, and of enabling them to form a government for themselves. He had persuaded those who would listen to him here, that his ultimate object was to sell the Floridas to the United States. There is some reason to suppose that he had made indirect overtures of a similar nature, to the British government. This was Ambrister's business in Florida. He arrived there in March, the precursor of McGregor and Woodbine, and, immediately upon his arrival, he is found seizing upon Arbuthnot's goods, and distributing them among the Negroes and Indians; seizing upon his vessel, and compelling its master to pilot him, with a body of armed Negroes, towards the fort of St. Marks, with the declared purpose of taking it by surprise in the night. Writing letters to Governor Cameron, of New Providence, urgently calling for supplies of munitions of war, and of cannon, for the war against the Americans; and letters to Col. Nicholls renewing the same demands of supplies; informing him, that he is with 300 negroes "a few of our bluff people," who had stuck to the cause, and were relying upon the faith of Nicholls's promises. Our bluff people were the people of the Negro fort, collected by Nicholls and Woodbine's proclamations during the American and English war; and the cause to which they stuck, was the savage, servile, exterminating war against the United States.

Among the agents and actors of such virtuous enterprises as are here unveiled, it was hardly expected that there would be found remarkable evidences of their respect, confidence and good faith towards one another. Accordingly, besides the violent seizure and distribution, by Ambrister, of Arbuthnot's property, his letters to Governor Cameron, and to Nicholls, are filled with the distrust and suspicions of the Indians, that they were deceived and betrayed by Arbuthnot; while in Arbuthnot's letters to the same Nicholls, he accuses Woodbine of having taken charge of poor Francis, the prophet, or Hilar Hildjo, upon his return from England to New Providence, and under pretence of taking care of him and his affairs—of having defrauded him of a large portion of the presents which had been delivered out from the king's stores to him, for Francis's use. This is one of the passages of Arbuthnot's letter to Nicholls, omitted in the publication of it last August, in the London newspapers.

Is this narrative of dark and complicated depravity; this creeping and insidious war, both against Spain and the United States; this mockery of patriotism; these political plottings to fugitive slaves and Indian outlaws; these perfidies and treacheries of villains incapable of keeping their faith even to each other, all in the name of South America liberty, of the rights of runaway Negroes, and the wrongs of savage murderers—all combined & projected to plunder Spain of her provinces, and to spread massacre and devastation along the borders of the United States? Is all this sufficient to cool the sympathies of his Catholic Majesty's government, excited by the execution of these two subjects of a power in amity with the king? The Spanish government is not at this day to be informed that, cruel as war in its mildest forms must be, it is doubly cruel, when waged with savages; that savages make no prisoners, but to torture them; that they give no quarter; that they put to death without discrimination of age or sex; that these ordinary characteristics of Indian warfare have been applicable, in their most heart sickening horrors, to that war, left us by Nicholls, as his legacy, rekindled by Woodbine, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and stimulated by the approbation, encouragement and aid of the Spanish commandant at St. Marks. Is proof required? Intreat the Spanish minister of state, for a moment, to overcome the feelings which details like these must excite, and to reflect, if possible, with composure, upon the facts stated in the following extracts from the documents enclosed.

Letters from sailing master Jairus Loomis to commodore Daniel T. Patterson, 15th August, 1816, reporting the destruction of the Negro Fort.

"On examining the prisoners, they stated

that Edward Daniels, O. S. who was made prisoner in the boat, on the 17th July, was starved and burnt alive."

Letter from Archibald Clarke to General Cains, 26th Feb. 1817. (Message of the President of the U. States to Congress, 25th March, 1818, p. 9.)

"On the 24th inst. the house of Mr. Garrett, residing in the upper part of this country, near the boundary of Wayne county, (Georgia) was attacked, during his absence, near the middle of the day, by this party, (of Indians) consisting of about fifteen, who shot Mrs. Garrett, in two places, and then dispatched her by stabbing and scalping. Her two children, one about three years, and the other two months, were also murdered and the eldest scalped; the house was then plundered of every article of value, and set on fire."

Letter from Peter B. Cook (Arbuthnot's clerk) to Elis A. Carney, at Nassau, dated Savannah, 19th Jan. 1818, giving an account of their operations with the Indians, against the Americans, and their massacre of Scott and his party.

"There was a boat that was taken by the Indians, that had in it thirty men, seven women, four small children. There were six of the men got clear, and one woman saved, and all the rest of them got killed. The children were took by the leg and their brains dashed out against the boat."

If the bare recital of scenes like these cannot be pursued without shuddering, what must be the agonized feelings of those whose wives and children are, from day to day, and from night to night, exposed to be the victims of the same barbarity? Has mercy a voice to plead for the perpetrators and instigators of deeds like these? Should enquiry hereafter be made, why, within three months after this event, the savage Hamahl Micco, upon being taken by the American troops, was, by order of their commander, immediately hung; let it be told that that savage was the commander of the party by which those women were butchered, and those helpless infants were thus dashed against the boat. Contending with such enemies, although humanity revolts at entire retaliation upon them, and spares the lives of their feeble and defenceless women and children, yet mercy herself surrenders to retributive justice the lives of their leading warriors taken in arms—and still more the lives of the foreign, white incendiaries, who, disowned by their own governments, and disowning their own natures, degrade themselves beneath the savage character, by voluntarily descending to its level. Is not this the dictate of common sense? Is it not the usage of legitimate warfare? Is it not consonant to the soundest authorities of national law? "When at war (says Vattel) with a ferocious nation, which observes no rules and grants no quarter; they may be chastised in the persons of those of them who may be taken; they are of the number of the guilty; and by this rigor the attempt may be made of bringing them to a sense of the laws of humanity." And again; "As a general has the right of sacrificing the lives of his enemies to his own safety or that of his people, if he has to contend with an inhuman enemy, often guilty of such excesses, he may take the lives of some of his prisoners, and treat them as his own people have been treated." The justification of these principles is founded in their salutary efficacy, for error and for example. It is thus only that the barbarities of Indians can be successfully encountered. It is thus only that the worse than Indian barbarities of European impostors, pretending authority from their governments, but always disavowed, can be punished and arrested. Great Britain yet engages the alliance and co-operation of savages in war. But her government has invariably disclaimed all countenance or authorization to her subjects to instigate them against us in time of peace. Yet so it has happened, that from the period of our established independence to this day, all the Indian wars with which we have been afflicted, have been distinctly traceable to the instigation of English traders or agents, always disavowed, yet always felt more than once detected, but never before punished. Two of them, offenders of the deepest dye, after solemn warning to their government, and individually to one of them, have fallen, *flagrante delicto*, into the hands of an American general; and the punishment inflicted upon them has fixed them on high as an example, awful in its exhibition but, we trust, auspicious in its results, of that which awaits unauthorized pretenders to European agency, to stimulate, and interpose in wars between the United States and the Indians, within their control.

This exposition of the origin, the causes, and the character of the war with the Seminole Indians and part of the Creeks, combined with McGregor's mock patriots and Nicholls's Negroes, which necessarily led our troops into Florida, and gave rise to all those incidents of which Mr. Pizarro so vehemently complains, will, it is hoped, enable you to present other and sounder views of the subject, to his Catholic Majesty's government.

It will enable you to show, that the occupation of Pensacola, and St. Marks was occasioned neither by a spirit of hostility to Spain, nor by a view to extort, prematurely, the province from her possession; that it was rendered necessary by the neglect of Spain to perform her engagements of restraining the Indians from hostilities against the United States, and by the culpable countenance, encouragement, and assistance given to those Indians, in their hostilities, by the Spanish governor and commandant at those places. That the United States have a right to demand, as the President does demand, of Spain the punishment of those officers for this misconduct; and he further demands of Spain a just and reasonable indemnity to the United States for the heavy and necessary expenses which they have been compelled to incur, by the failure of Spain to perform her engagement, to restrain the Indians, aggravated by this demonstrated complicity of her commanding officers with them, in their hostilities against the United States.—That the two Englishmen executed by order of Gen. Jackson, were not only identified with the savages, with whom they were carrying on the war against the U. States, but that one of them was the mover and fomentor of the war, which, without his interference and false promises to the Indians of support from the British government, never would have happened—that the other was the instrument of war against Spain as well as the U. States, commissioned by McGregor, and expedited by Woodbine, upon their project of conquering Florida with these Indians and Negroes: That, as accomplices of the Savages, and sinning against their better knowledge, worse than savages, Gen. Jackson, possessed of their persons and the proofs of their guilt, might, by the lawful and ordinary usages of war, have hung them both without the formality of a trial: That, to allow them every possible opportunity or refusing the proofs or shewing any circumstance in extenuation of their crimes, he gave them the benefit of a trial by a court martial, of highly respectable officers: That the defence of one consisted, solely and exclusively, of technical cavils at the nature of part of the evidence against him, and the other confessed his guilt. Finally, that, in restoring Benecole and St. Marks to Spain, the President gives the most signal proof of his confidence, that hereafter her engagement to restrain by force, the Indians of Florida from hostilities against the United States, will be effectually fulfilled; that there will be no more murders, no more robberies within our border, by a savages prowling along the Spanish line, and seeking shelter within it, to display in their villages the scalps of women and children their victims, and to sell, with shameless affrontery, the plunder from our citizens in Spanish forts and cities; that we shall hear no more apologies from Spanish governors and commandants, of their inability to perform the duties of their office and the solemn contracts of their country—no more excuses for compliances to the savage enemies of the United States from the dread of their attacks upon themselves—no more harboring of foreign impostors, upon compulsion; that a strength sufficient will be kept in the province to restrain the Indians by force, and officers empowered and instructed to employ it effectually to maintain the good faith of the nation by the effectible fulfilment of the treaty. The duty of this government to protect the persons and property of our fellow citizens on the borders of the U. S. is imperative—it must be discharged—and if, after all the warnings that Spain has had—if, after the prostration of all her territorial rights and neutral obligations, by Nicholls and his banditti, during war, and of all her treaty stipulations, by Arbuthnot and Ambrister, abetted by her own commanding officers, during peace, the cruel annoyance of the U. States—if the necessities of self-defence should again compel the U. States to take possession of the Spanish forts and places in Florida, declare with the candor and frankness that become us, that another unconditional restoration of them must not be expected; that even the President's confidence in the good faith and ultimate justice of the Spanish government will yield to the painful experience of continual disappointment; and that, after unwearied and almost unnumbered appeals to them, for the performance of their stipulated duties, in vain, the U. States will be reluctantly compelled to rely for the protection of their borders upon themselves alone.

You are authorized to communicate the whole of this letter and the accompanying documents to the Spanish government, I have the honor, &c. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

BLANKS.

Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

Printing in general, neatly executed at this Office.

Vol.

L.A.

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